been instrumental in wiping out the dangrace that rested on the city of New York for so long a time. (Cheera.)

BENATOR O'BRIEN ADDRESSES THE MERTING. At this stage of the meeting Mr. James O'Brien entered the hall, amid entinustastic caeering, and was conducted to a place on the platform. In response to a general rail, he came forward and made a brief speeck. He congratulated them on once of the greatest victories that had ever been schieved in the city and county of New York. This victory had put out of power the most corrupt combinat that had ever been formed in any city of the world. (Cheers.) They had elected in any city of the world. (Cheers.) They had elected in a sonator of the Seventh Senatorial district. (Cheers.)

A VOICE—How much is the majority, James?

Mr. O'Brien—They had placed confidence in him by electing him to that important position. He would never deceived them. (Cheers., He would ge to the Senate as the representative of the people to obtain a good charter and a fair eccion law, and every measure that would be calculated to beneat the public. He had never deceived the people when they placed considence in him. He had before fought along with good men who had deceived him; but that there were measured to be a subject to the stage of the people when they placed considence in and with them he had obtained victor. (Cheers.) For four of five years he had been utiling against corrupt men. To-night they had rained a complete victory. (Cheers.) Sweeny had been the concorter of all the corrupt designs against which the housest democracy had struggled. He had resigned, and every one of that party to which sweeney was attached would, he believed, resign within the next ten days. They knew that their doom was senied. When he (Mr. O'lirien) got to the Senate they was attached would he believed, resign within the next ten days. They knew that their doom was senied. When he (Mr. O'lirien) got to the Senate they may be elected as Senator of the Seventh district over the tool of Sweeney than have \$250,000

THE MEN OF THE CLUBS.

The Blossom Politicians. This luxurious rallying place of Tammany was visited by a HERALD reporter last evening; but he found that, contrary to all precedent, no arrangement had been made by the club to have the returns of the election sent to their rooms. Instead the joyous hilarity of former years an air of of all. Even the good-humored physiognomy of O. Brennan, which generally beams with good nature and something else, looked and and sorrowful and it required no conjuror to perceive that some sad misioriume had befallen the party of which those well-led gentlemen were the fitting representatives.

Alas for the rarity of Christian charity.

Their tot has fallen in an evil time, when there are few to help to lengthen their life or bemoan their fall. While the reporter was speaking to Mr. Brennan, who emerged from the wine room to meet him, the latter seemed so overcome with his emotions that he kept guiping down something all the time, and could scarcely speak articulately. But few members of the club were present, the countenance of the Boss in the reception room presiding over empty chairs. The number that were present, however, were sufficiently noisy to make amends for the absences, as the uproar in the barroom, to which the reporter did not make his way, was something dealening. Finding that the secretary did not seem to relish the presence of strangers to witness the wo-fal scene that will enevitably eping when the full secures are lumined, we were forced to leave, more than ever impressed with the instability of human greatness and the truth of the old adage, "Be virtuous and you will be happy."

The Jefferson Club. last evening. A large number of the prominent politicians and personal friends of Mr. Genet, of the apper Senatorial, district assembled to do honor to their next representative in the Legislature. As their next representative in the Legislature. As the returns came in, cheer upon cheer were given by those present. Mr. Genet claims from 5,000 to 7,000 majority, and his friends state that she reform candidate, Mr. Theman is very badly beaton, especially in the wards known to be republican. A great number of the Germans voted against Genet, on account of Sigel reing on the reform ticket, they of course voting the ticket straight. Nothing of any moment took place during line day. There were no disturbances and no arrests. Everything passed off quietly and peaceably.

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY FLAYING FOUL.

HEADQUARTERS YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC REFORM CLUE, 12 Union Square, NEW YORK, Nov. 7, 1871. JOSEPH H. CHOATE, Chairman Committee on Elec-

DEAR SIR—A special meeting of this club, held at their neadquarters this morning, has resolved that you should be officially notified of the following facts which have been reported to them from almost every ward in this city:—

First—The "Committee of Seventy" boxes are either not supplied at all with democratic State lackets, or, when they are so supplied, the men in charge find it extremely inconvenient to produce them.

charge and it extremely inconvenient to produce them.

Scond—On asking for a reform ticket the men at these boxes invariably tender a republican State tocket, with the Committee of Seventy municipal ticket, and in most cases boldly assert that it has the endorsement of the Committee of Seventy.

Third—In some cases, and not a few, the Keepers of the boxes boldly assert that the ticket they produce is democratic, when it is republican.

Trusting that your well known fairness and harded or jugging will induce you to remerly this mate of affairs, against which, as a democratic reform organization, we solemnly protest.

CHARLES A. JACKSON President.

A. W. GREEN, Secretary.

THE ALLEGED TAMMANY AND O'BRIEN ALLIANCE

A HRRALD reporter endeavored to ascertain yesterday whether the rumor, which was sent round to the newspapers, that an alliance had been entered into by ex-Sheriff O'Brien with Tammany-by which he was to place Shandley's name on his ticket and was to scratch Sigel's, and as a reward cted-was founded in truth. We succeeded in the evening in meeting with Mr. O'Brien, and Jus-tice Elxby, with the authorization of O'Brien, wrote the following letter:—

the following letter:—

DEMOCRATIC REFORM COMMITTEE.)

APOLLO HALL, NOV. 7, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The rumor that James O'Brien has entered into any combination to defeat General Sigel is false. He did not enter into any arrangement with any of the Tammany candidates or their friends whereby he was to receive any benefit to himself to the injury of any candidate on the reform tacket. Yours, &c.,

B. H. BIXBY.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL VOTING.

A Number of Parties Arrested and Locked Up-A Student of the New York University Arrested for Attempting to Vote.

William Penny, at an early hour festerday morning, just as the polling places were opened, went to the Eighteenth district of the Ninth ward and attempted to vote. He was challenged by Frank Meyer, the challenger, and said he lived at 286 West Eleventh street. Inquiry was made and it was tound he did not live there. He was taken into custody and was locked up at Jefferson Market, by Alderman Mitchell, to answer in the General Sessions.

district of the Twentieth w.rd. It was found that his name was not on the registry books. He then swore in his vote; but, as the challenger still objected, he was arrested and taken to Jenerson Market, and was locked up for examination.

Guicer Brennan, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, found a man, whom he had known for years under the name of Francis Lucus, voting under the name of Francis Gubbin, and took him into custody. He was conveyed to Jenerson Market and was discharged, as there was no proof that he had voted liquidity. He had registered under the name of liquidity.

Market. When brought there he told Alderman Mitchell that he had resided fourteen months in the district in which he went to vate and was over twenty-one years of age. The challenger replied that he caused his arrest on account of students not having a right to vote in the districts in which they may be attending school. Alderman Mitchell considered that when a man had resided fourteen months in a district and was over twenty-one years eld he had a right to vote there. He therefore discharged Mr. Bunt.

DAVENPORT'S DOOM.

A Political Partisan on the Bench-A Magistrate Refusing Bail for a Bailable Offence.

Independent Action of Commissioner Osborn.

Bernard O'Noill, who was a candidate for election to the effice of alderman in the present political contest, was arrested on Monday under a warrant issued by Commissioner Davenport, on a charge of having solicited and induced one Patrick Connolly and other persons to frautulently register their were to be voted for, on or about the 15th of Octoher. 1870-more than a year ago. Commissioner Davenport committed Mr. O'Nest to the custody of the Marshal to await an examination on Wednesday, November 8, at twelve o'clock. Yesterday peared before Commissioner Davenport and asked that his client be admitted to ball, stating that wnatever amount of bail the Commissioner might

require Mr. O Neili was ready to give.

Commissioner Davenport refused to bail him. although the offence alleged is a ballable one, until

Thereupon Mr. BELL presented himself before Thereupon Mr. BELL presented himself before Commissioner Osborn and stated to that gentleman that Commissioner Davenport had refured to build Mr. O'Neill, and that he (Mr. Bell) desired Mr. Osborn to entertain the motion for buil.

Commissioner Osborn replies that he wished the District Attorney to be present.

General Daviss, United States Assistant District Attorney, made his appearance. He said the offence charged was a buildie one, and that Mr. O'Neill was andomittedly entitled to bail, which he would fix at \$25,80.

The triends of the accused, who were in attendance, seemed to be quite satisfied with this determination, and expressed their willingness to enter into the amount of bail required in the case by the District Attorney.

Commissioner Osborn observed that there was a

into the amount of bail required in the case by the District Attorney.

Commissioner Osborn observed that there was a rule of couriesy existing among United States Commissioners that the Commissioner issuing a warrant generally took bail upon such warrant, and he preferred that the matter be presented to Mr.

Davenport.

Mr. Osborn had scarcely uttered these words when Deputy Marshal Kenyery and an architecture of the control of the

rant generally took bail upon such warrant, and he preferred that the matter be presented to Mr. Davenport.

Mr. Osborn hadscarcely uttered these words when Deputy Marshal Krennedy entered the court room and informed Mr. Osborn that Mr. Davenport had given special instructions to the Marshal that in all these cases in which he had issued warrants for the arrests of parties they be taken before chem.

Commissioner Osborn Suggested that if Mr. Davenport was in his office, or in the building it would be the proper course for the District Attorner, as the prosecuting officer, to bring the case before Commissioner Davenport, and if the District Attorner, as the prosecuting officer, to bring the case before Commissioner Davenport, and if the District Attorner, as the prosecuting officer, to bring the case before Commissioner Davenport, and if the District Attorner, as the prosecuting officer, and in the defendant was entitled to bail. He (Commissioner Geborn) should think he was violating his duty as a magistrate if he deprived this man of his liberty, especially on election day, when he was a candidate for oilice, and the oilence he was charged with being a builable one. He snould entertain the motion for bail unless the District Attorner, strongly objected.

Mr. Bell relierated to the Commissioner that he had already applied to Commissioner Davenport to take bail in the case, and that he had reinsed.

Thercupon bail was entered into for Mr. O'Neill in the sum of \$20,000, his sureties being Bernard Reilly, \$20 East Thirteeth street.

Mr. O'Neill was heretes being Bernard Reilly, \$22 East Thirteeth street.

Mr. O'Neill was learner and she released from custody.

This is not the first time Commissioner Davenport has had public notice called to his acts and doings as a United States magistrate. He has carried on investigation into criminal cases with closed doors, being closeted during the time with a special agent or special agents or the Treasury Department, and the Herrard has magnetisted to his acts and doings as a

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

General Orders from Lieutenant General Sheridan Organizing the New Military Division of the West.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 7, 1871. Licutenant General Sheridan has just issued the

CHICAGO, III., Nov. 6, 1871.

GENERAL ORDEAS—AO. 66.

So far as the provisions of General Orders, No. 66, or November 1, 1871, from the War Department, retact to this military division they will be carried into effect as follows:—

First—The division will consist of a Department of Dakota, headquarters at St. Paul, Minn.; Major General Hancock, commanding.

Second—Department of Missouri, composed of Illinois, Missouri, lowa, Kansas, New Mexico, Colorado, Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah, with headquarters at Fort Leavenworth; Brigadier General John Pope, commanding.

minanding.

Third—Department of Texas, composed of Texas, at the Indian Territory, with headquarters at San atonio, Texas; Brigadier General C. C. Angur,

Antonio, Texas; Brigadier General C. C. Augur, commanding.

Fourth—The Department of the Platte being discontinued and the territory heretolore composing it attached to the Department of Missouri, and the Indian Territory being transferred from the Department of Missouri to the Department of Texas, Brigadier General Augur will, as soon as practicable, convey the records of the Department of the Platte to Fort Leavenworth, and explain in person to Brigadier General l'ope the disposition of the troops in his late command. The deputs of supply at Omaha will remain there, subject to the orders of the divisional commander, the officers in charge of them reporting to the chiefs of their respective branches of the staff at these headquarters.

By command of Lieutenant General Seriedan.

JAMES B. FRY, Assistant Adjutant General.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

A board of officers consisting of Brigadier General Barnes, Surgeon General; Colonel Allen, Assistant Quartermaster General; Colonel Pitcher, First infantry: Major Mack, First Infantry, and Major Bonet, of the Ordnance Department, will assemble in the War Department building to-day, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine and report upon samples of infantry equipments submitted for inspection by the Quartermaster General.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Cruise of the Nuntusket-Death of James Marshall, Captain of the Foretop.

The United States steamer Nantasket arrived at Oape Haytlen on the 9th of October from Santiago de Cuba, en route for Samana, and left again on the 17th, after taking in a supply of coal. James Marshall, captain of the foretop, a veteran sailor, well known to naval officers as boatswain's mate in charge of the yacat America during the year 1866, died on the 12th of October, of typnoid fever. The remains were interred in the cometery at Cape Haytten. This is the only death which has occurred on board the Nantasket since her departure from the United States in October, 1869. The health of all on board remains excellent. Annexed is a list of the officers of the Nantasket:—

Commander—C. C. Carpenter, commanding.

Lieutenant and Executive Officer—C. W. Breed.

Lieutenant—G. A. Baldy.

Master—C. A. Stone.

Ensign—C. A. Field.

Mashighman—W. P. Conway.

Assistant Surgeon—H. M. Martin.

Paymaster—H. T. Wright.

First Assistant Engineer—J. H. Balley.

Mate—T. J. Corbett.

Captain's Uterk—N. P. Thorne.

Naval Orders.
Lieutenant Commander Graham has been ordered Lieutenant Commander Graham has been ordered to the Naval Observatory; Master T. B. M. Mason, to the Hydrographic Office; Master Webster, to the Michigan; Medical Director Messersmith, as member of the Examining Board at Philadelphia; Surgeon King, to the receiving ship Vandalia; Assistant Surgeon Alen, to the Chelsea Naval Hospital; Surgeon George W. Wood, to the naval render-vous at San Francisco; Surgeon Kidder, placed on waiting orders; Passeu Assistant Surgeon Hingham, to resume his duties on board the receiving ship Independence.

I occupant to minor it is all. Even now that administration for the great presents in every i "reclamping

ENGLAND.

A British Rlow to Brigham Young and Mormonism.

President Grant's Poli y Praised-Cabinet Courtesy-The Tichborne Trial-Chicage Still Remembered.

> TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HETALD LANDON, Nov. 7, 1871.

The London Times, in its morning issue, has a leading article approving of the action of President Grant in regard to the Mormons. The writer urges in strong terms "their severe

Ten members of the Cabinet, including Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, First Lord of the Treasury, ave accepted invitations to attend the Lord Mayor's annual banquet at the Mansien House on

Toursday next. The Lord Mayor's fund for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago fire had reached last evening the

dividuals still continue to be received for Chicage. The trial of the lamens Tichborne barenetcy claims case, which was interrupted by the long

Contributions from interior towns and from in-

vacation, has been resumed in the Court of Queon AUSTRIA.

Chancellor Von Beust's Resignation and a Ministerial Crisis.

Andrassy and Von Lonyay for the Premiership.

Political Rumors-Russian Interest in the Cabinet Change.

> TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. VIENNA, Nov. 7-Noon.

Count Boust, Chancellor of the Empire and Mirrister of Foreign Affairs, has tendered his resignation to the Emperor on account, as it is alleged by his The Vienna Presse, the organ of the opposition.

takes occasion to hint that "the retirement of the Fremier was involuntary"—in other words, that he had received from the Emperor an intimation to the effect that his resignation would be acceptable to THE SUCCESSION.

It is said at this moment that Count Andrassy will take possession of the Portfolio of Foreign

Count Andrassy is forty-sight years of age, and Von Benst Bixty-two.

LATER.

Andrassy Called to the Premiership. VIENNA, NOV. 7-P. M.

on of Count Von Beust. His Majesty has also confirmed the appointment of Count Andrassy, who is rapidly completing the peronnel of his administration.

THE LATEST.

VIENNA. Nov. 7-Evening. THE MINISPERIAL INTERREGNUM MAINTAINED. It is now reported that Herr von Lonyay, Minister of Finance of the empire, not Count Andrassy, will acceed the Count von Beust as Premier.

VON BEHRT'S OFFICIAL PUTILISE. Count von Beust will probably be sent to London as Ambassador of Austria.

The Russian conservative journal (Wjest) reviewed the policy of the Austrian government a short time since. Speaking of Chancellor Beust the

Four years have almost passed since Count Beust was placed at the head of the Austrian government, was pinced at the head of the Austrian government, and in that time he had justified neither the expectations of the Austrian populations nor the hopes of Europe. Itis personal hatred for Prussia and Count Bismarck is the motive power in all his actions and endeavots. So long as Count Beast is at the head of affairs the Cabinet of Vienna will pursue a direction diametrically opposed to the true interests of Austria, and the belief of Europe in the status quo will always waver; for the first triational project which springs from the teeming brain of the Austrian Minister may deleat the wisest and beat arranged plans of the friends of peace and plunge Europe into a war of which the Austro-Hungarian monarchy will be the first victors.

MAXIMILIAN'S MEMORIAM.

Unveiling His Statue in the Austrian Capital.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. VIENNA. NOV. 7, 1871.

The unveiling of the statue of the Emperor Maxinilian took place in this city to-day, with solemn and imposing ceremonies.

The Emperor Francis Joseph, the Archdukes and

the members of the Ministry took part in the

The large crowds of people who attended manifested their respect for the ill-fated monarch by an impressive silence.

IRELAND.

Sympathy with a Prisoner and Assault on the Military.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. DUBLIN, Nov. 7, 1871, When the alleged murderer Kelly was being taken to Court this merning, for the continuance of

his trial, a mob assailed the escort of military and police, using stones and other missues. One of the soldiers was struck by a missile and so severely wounded that his life is despaired of

ALGERIA.

Hopeful Reports from the Co'ony.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALE. PARIS, Nov. 7, 1871.

ernment to-day is highly satisfactory. The restor. tion of tranquillty was very nearly completed.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONET MARKET.—LONDON, Nov. 7—4:20 P. M.—
Consols closed at 92% for money and 03 for the account.
United States freedwenty bonds, 1862, 91%; 1865, 61%; 1867,
Sig.; ten-forties, 85% p. M.—United States five-twenty bonds
closed at 91% for the 1882; 81% for the old issue of 1865, and
85% for the issue of 1867.
PAIRS HOURSE.—PARS. Nov. 7—P. M.—Rentes closed at
876, 47c.
PRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Nov. 7—A. M.—United
Bisites invo-twenty bonds opened at 96% a 96% for the Issue of
1863.

Ristes invo-twenty bonds opened at \$5\% a \$6\% for the issue of 180\%.

Liverroot. Cotton Marret.—Liverroot. Nov. 7—

4 30 P. M.—The market closed quiet. Midding uplands, 6\% 6\%, inhiding Orleans, 9\% 6\%. The saces of the day have been 16\% bales, including 1.000 for caport and speculation.

Thade at Marchiserro.—Liverroot. Not.—S.P. M.—The market for yares and fabrice at Hanchester to dult.

Liverroot. Heradeterre Market.—Liverroot. Nov. 7, 130 P. M.—Wheat, 12s. 11d. per contail for California white and 11s. a 11s. 2d. for No. 2 red western spring. Corn. 25a. 5a. per quarter. Both for the past three days have been 16\% 600 enactors, including 7.00 American.

Liverroot. Provisions Market.—Liverroot., Nov. 7, 120 P. M.—Beef, 64s. per bit. for extra prime meas. Bacon. 25a. per cut. for Cumberland cut.

Liverroot. Provisions Market.—Liverroot., Nov. 7, 120 P. M.—Tallow, 65s. per Liverroot. Nov. 7, 1.00 P. M.—Tallow, 65s. per swt. for new. Limseed oit. 434 bs. a 434 los. wer 100s.

FRANCE.

THE MISSION TO WASHINGTON.

Provincial Agitation of the Workingmen-The Question of Public Education.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

PARIS, Nev. 7, 1871. Baren Gauldree Bollleau, recently Prench Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipetentiary at Lima. Peru, has been transferred to the mission at Wash-

THE "STRIKE" MOVEMENT IN ROUEN. The movement for enhanced wages continues at Rouen, where the strikes among the several trades

RELIGION IN THE SCHOOLS. The Council General of the Department of the Seine has voted in favor of the establishment of a system of compulsory and gratuitous education, but rejected a proposition to make the common ols wholly secular.

SPAIN.

Political Disunion and Party Disintogration.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Nov. 7, 1871. tary party adherents of Senors Sagasta and Zorilla during the debates in the Cortes has not been effected, and their union for legislative purposes is now despaired of

GREECE.

Parliamentary Defeat of the Ministry.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. ATHENS, Nov. 7, 1871.

The Ministry, having appealed to the Legislative chambers on a question involving approval of us entire policy, has suffered defeat. In consequence tue Preinier and his colleagues have tendered their resignations.

HAY I.

Charge o" Cannibalism and Horrible Allega-

TELECEAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

KINGSTON, Jam., Nov. 7, 1871. in the community, has been arrested at Jacmet upon an estraordinary charge of cannibalism.

The accusation alleges "that she has killed and eaten twenty-six chil fren, whom she had inveigled into her premises for that purpose."

. AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Governor Woods' Thanksgiving Proclams tion-Important Mining Suits- the Bramshop War-Snow Storm at Salt Lake. SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 6, 1871.

Governor Woods this evening issued his proclamation for the observance of the 30th of November God. The Governor says:-

We have been the favore i oblidren of the republic. No great calamity has visited ut. Feace and prosperity everywhere prevait. Our granaries are full; our mines are rich and inschausible; our future is full of promuse. Let all the people rejoice, and the praise of ded be liaped by every tongus. Second United States District Court, Jude O. F. Strickland presiding, is occupied with bigals important mining suits, brought by the Eureks Mining Company against the Aspinwool Company, of New York, and others. The property involved in

This (says Mr. Dickens) "principally because the "Complete British Housewite." however sound a Brition as neart, was by no means an expert Brition at expressing herself with clearness in the British tongue, and sometimes might have issued her directions to equal purpose in the Kamschatkan language. In any crists of this nature Bella would suddenly exclaim aloud, "Oh, you ridiculous old thing, what do you mean by that? You must have been drinking." And having made this marginal note, would try the Housewife again, with all her dimples screwed into an expression of profound research. There was likewise a coolness on the part of the British Housewife which Mrs. John Rokesmith (Beila) found highly exasperating. She would say, "Take a salamander" as if a general should command a private to catch a Tartar, or she would casually issue the over "Throw in a handful" of something entirely unattainable. In these—the Housewife's most glaring moments worth millions of dollars, and comprises some of the most valuable muses in the Territory. The question is one of title, growing out of the identity of the ledges and veins.

The case of Loomis and others, whose liquor saloons were closed last week by the municipal authorities, was up for a hearing before the United States Court to day on a bit restraining the proceedings at law and a modern for the restitution of the complainants "projecty. The city not being ready for trial the complainants were allowed to reopen their saloons on giving bonds to achie the decisions and, if against them, to pay the license. . Wells, Pargo & Co. received \$140,000 in silver builton isst week.

Wells, Pargo & Co. received \$140,000 in silver utilion last week. The winter is fully upon us. It has been snowing

THE PACFIC COAST.

Another Fallure in San Francisco-The Vintage of California-A Poet's Family

in a handful" of something entirely unattainable. In these—the Housewife's most glaring moments of unreason—Bella would shut her up and knock her on the table, apostrophizing her with the compliment, "Oh! you are a stupid old denkey! Where am I to get it, do you think?" SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 7, 1871. J. B. Caviler, President of the Stock Exchange, having suspended on account of a loss of over \$50,000 by the failure of Sime & Company, bankers, tendered his resignation to-day, which was no accepted. Sime & Company's liablities amount to \$247,000; their nominal assets are \$156,030.

The officers of the wrecked whaling vessels started East overland thus morning, the Central Pacific Rail-

The vintage of California is so abundant that there is difficulty in obtaining casks to hold it. Los Angelos county alone, where there was a partial failure of the yield, produces 2,500,000 gailons.

The norse, saddle, blankets and pistol of the mail earrier who was murdered near Tucson have been identified in the possession of the Apaches on Camp Grant reservation, Arizons, and recovered. The mail carrier was gilled by these friendly Apaches while Vincent Colyer was on the reservation treating with them.

while Vincent Colyer was on the reservation treating with them.

A new coastwise and river steam navigation company, to operate in connection with the Northern Pacific Ralitond, is forming in Oregon, with a capital of \$1,500,000.

The wife of Josquin Miller publishes a lengthy letter in the Oregonian, asking the public to welcome her husband as a poet and a man of genius, but giving her own version of their difficulties and implying severe ceasure for his abandonment and neglect of herself and their children.

CHICAGO INSURANCE ITEMS.

CHICAGO, NOV. 7, 1871. several are offering compromises with their policy holders on terms that are not regarded as satisfactory by the latter. The Merchants', of New York, offer thirty cents on the dollar; the Connecticut, of Hartford, offer thirty cents down and five cents additional in ninety days; the North American, of Hartford, offer twenty-five cen's; the Manhattan, of New York, offer thirty-five to forty cents. The Astor, New York, compromised with a policy holder at fifty cents, and gave him a sight draft on New York, on which payment was refused. The Security, of New York, estimate that fifty cents will be satisfac-tory to themselves, but the policy holders are not generally willing to accept.

SMALLPOX IN PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 7, 1871.

The report of the Board of Health gives the unm deaths at 96. The Twentieth ward had 106 cases. Tenta ward 56, Thirteenth ward 43, Fourth and Seventh wards each 30, and the balance scattered among other wards, none being entirely free of the disease. The total number of cases for the year is 2,165, and the deaths 373.

DECREASE OF YELLOW PEVER IN CHARLES-TON. CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 7, 1871. There was but one death from yellow lever here

HIDDEN TREASURE RECOVERED. COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Nov. 7, 1871. Yesterday as laborers were at work cutting a new road through a hill in a hollow known as Hang Hollow they excavated a sack containing \$12,000 gold and silver money, hidden there eighteen years ago by one Muir, who murdered a comrade, a Cali-

LITERATURE.

CRITICISMS OF NEW BOOKS.

Conkery and Cook Rooks.

equinoctial storms at spring and

hemselves to in using and collecting those inter-

esting monographs on creature comforts known as

from their heroic devotion to the needs of humanity and the claims of an advanced civilization. Look,

head of this article ! An admirable, though unpre-

tentious book on eating and drinking-what we

cooksook proper recall us to the amenities of winter society, and we thank heaven that it is at last cold

enough for an appetite to be in season. The savage

instincts of our remote ancestors wake up within

we feel as abjectly disposed to wallow in

gluttony as was Cedric or Athelstane or even King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table,

each of whom devoured at least a quarter of lamb at a grand feast, at Astolat. What glorious vigor of digestion, by the way, the

men of that hereic age must have had! Perhaps, indeed, that was what made them so noble and generous and unselfish. At any rate, it is satisfac-

tor, to find from the researches of Dr. Beard that

not the unfailing, companion of genius; that it is a

respectable and noble vice, if it be a vice at all, Goethe, for instance, "nad an immense appetite," Even on the days when he complained of not being

hungry he ate much more than most men. Pud-

dings, sweets and cakes were always welcome. He

was fond of his wine, and drank daily two and

three bottles. So with Peter the Great and Dr.

Johnson, and many others equally distinguished,

dined with him are larriady charged him sixpence

extra for dinner more than for any one cise, because

the poet was such an enormous feeder. Let us re-

soive, then, at the coming Thanksgiving and again

at Christmas and New Years, to do our auty

and fork. Especially is this purpose appli-

variety, deirentely served, abundantly nutritions

of which fresh meat, lean and fat, should be a promi-

nent constituent. In vacations, or whenever it is

crises that call for unusual exertion, we should res

the stomach, that for the time the brain may work

always to be supplied in the first interval of repose."

ndered over-the same massive, many paged,

ver whose pages Dora Copperfield and Bella Wilfer

ooth worried their poor brains in a vain effort to

Such is an admirable description of the cookery

book as it was a couple of generations back. Full of

with insoluble problems. But the advance of civilization, in deference probably to the definition of the

the difference between an animal who cooks an i an

animal who eats his food raw, has introduced

of the arts. The telegraph and the locomotive have

not yet diverted attention from the grand fact that

a man has a stomach as well as a soul. Perhaps in

America we have not been true in this regard to our

progress; but we are beginning to get sound teach

ers as to the art of hving, and the reproach of "a people of dyspeptics" will in time pass away. Every now and then, though still, alas! with sad incre-

quency, one finds an American housewife who is a

worthy disciple of Soyer and Careme. And what

charming and delightful people the denizens of

anch a home always are! We are by no means sure

the results of a perversed diet. Saleratus bread and hot biscutt and villanous coffee and indigestible

the great rebellion, and to a misplaced devotion to pork and beans the wiser philosophy of the coming man may attribute the heresies of woman's rights and free love. Tammany frauds have

possibly been bred in rank luxuriance from the coarse fare of an engine house, and from pumpkin

toubtful financiering of the Erie ring. There is no

doubt, at any rate, about Spiritualism being an im-

mediate result of improper feeding. Let any sane

man attend a convention of mediums, and in their

hollow, lack-lustre eyes, circled with tell-tale rings,

forms, he will find the sad evidences of imperfect

nutrition and an outraged stomach. Poolish was

of a people by examining their songs. He should rather have inquired, "What do they cat for din-

even honesty and dishonesty, are directly traceable to the effects of good or bad food well or badly

coaxed by a generous meat, scientifically arranged

and perfectly prepared, into an unusual generosity,

while the most amiable of husbands will break out into unnatural freaks of bad temper after a short

It is an appetizing and pleasant task to now and

then make an excursion into the literature of cook-

ery. We do not refer particularly to culinery works,

which rank high as books independently of their suo ject, such volumes, for example, as the "Gastrology"

of Archestratus, or the "Delphosophistie" (Banquet

of the Learned), of Athenieus, or that later and still

pants of the field-such, for instance, as those which

we have taken as our text-are delightful com-

To make omelets and roast joints and boil coffee, and concoct preserves in fancy, is the next most

Jain the to sensing the bus place in

course of underdone mucton and cold potatoes.

Virtue and vice, energy and indolence, and

The most miserly curmudgeon may be

hig-typed volume, the "Complete British Housewile,"

notions of gustatory morality?

extort wise and profitable counsel.

ginttony 13, even in modern times, the frequent, if

stemach and a pure morality, to religiously cook EATING AND DRINKING. By George M. Baird. Pub-nam & Sons, New York.

101000 HOUSEKERPER'S PRIEND. By Mrs. Cerne-lius Thomps in. Bigelow & Brown, Boston.

As the leaves fall off the trees, "seized and whirled aloft" "by the stopmy blasts of October," and as the people of the comfortable classes at last some period? It might even be arranged that the two exercises should be adjusted tabo a perfect har nony, so that at the passage of the Jews through the wilderness we should be included with a few forms of qualt, while the Sermon on the Mount Descending to the Dr. Board and Mrs. Cornellas Long Branch to their city homes, we are over whelmed each autumn by a falling shower of cookwe can only say that both books are simple and lucid in style, and interesting and useful in matter, phere to which it belongs, Mrs. Cornelius year, the intersture of eating and drinking falls be low its accustemed volume, and a hasty observer work is a general manual for the young ousekeeper, and therefore, having disposed rence, just as some sceptics whom we have recently met affect to dispelleve in the certainty of the of puddings and ross and questions of that ilk, she proceeds to give "recties" for kill-ing cockroaches, taking out iton mould, comenting But even amid the excitements and disasters and wholesale knavery of this wonderful year of china and treating frozen mars. Most of her re colpts are of the simplest description and are grace 1871, the kind and genial souls who devote re admirably adapted to the practice of an ordi

should be given that a reputable cookery

specified time. There are pious people who read through the Bible on e a year. Why should not is

made equally a matter of conscience, taking inte

close con jection between a gratified

nary American home. We cannot resist the tempta-tion, however, of giving a recept of an opposite description, which was bequeated by be La Regulare, and which wall for all ages be beyond the skill of an American cook:

Buff a fine large office with capers and folds d'anchors; then place the one in the all picker, from which you cut the heart and foct; then emoose the flag picker in the body of a fairing official, deally dressed; then insert the orioin in the usity of a fair lark, from which you dissect the principal bodes; then cover the merk with a thin shoe of field and put it into the besty of a tarm h, which, having la like manner dissected, you shall inside a lat and judy qual (a wan one preferred), which, having la like manner dissected, you shall inside a lat and judy qual (a wan one preferred), which is boned and trussed and inserted in the body of a lapwing, which is boned and trussed and inserted in the body of a goiden player, which, in its tirm, is covered with lard and enclosed in a young woodcook. Having folled this in graied bread crumbs, place it in the body of a guinea nea, which secrets in the body of a cancken, which conceal inside of a young and rearenity secreted pheasant, which secrets in the body of a cancken, which conceal inside of a young and carenity secreted pheasant, which encouse in the body of a fine turkey, which among the body of a subject of parsey of a new turkey, which among the body of a fine turkey, which among cover a body of a fine turkey, which among cover a proper will as prepared the roas part i lote a bot sufficiently integer with a spring of two of garles. Then seal this pot hermolies have a subject to one also fire well as the folly with a sirily of paste of clay, place it on a slow fire well as the paste of clay, place it on a slow fire well as the following and fire the remain two sirily of paste of clay, place it on a slow fire well as the following and fire the remain two siriles and serve on a not dish. The luces of so many different towls a lescription, which was bequeated by De La Regetere, and which will for all ages se beyond the

THE STUDENT'S OWN SPRAKER. A Popular and Standard Manual of Declamation and Oratory for School, Home and Private use. By Paul Receves, Author of "Popular Stantard Dialogues and Almor Dramas," New York: G. F. Futnam & Sons.

This convenient little volume finds an appropriate place in "The Handy Book Series," It is divided

How is that for high-art?

cable to brain-workers, for, says Dr. Beard, the diet of this class of people "should be of a large into three purts. Part I. -"How to Speak," wisely swings dear from the ruiting and mistaken idea that desired to rest the brain, fish may, to a certain exthe teacher or system makes the orator, and admits tent, take the place of meat. We should select those the advantage of giving nature the leading strings and permitting each pupil to assert his own individualism fully. A few brief points and rules for tastes, and, so far as possible, we should taxe our means amid pleasant social surroundings. In great good delivery are offered. Part II.—"Pieces for Declamation," in three sections; the first of which is accompanied with annotations designed to impar the information requisite for a full and clear com the harder; but the deficiency of nutrition ought prehension of the author's idea, or the emotion in volved in each example. Part III.—Consists o Why are not all dectors equally liberal in their insley Sheridan's "List and Analysis of the Pas Turning lazily over the leaves of these charming little volumes, we are carried back in imagination to all the cookery boost we have over carried the pleasure of country in the past. And what a won-newal one was that which, when a child, we first

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

THE NEW VOLUME Or travels in Europe, published anonymously under the title of "mubbles and Ballast; or, Life in Paris, Belgium and Holland," is written by Mrs. Bouligny, of Washington, widow of a forme

M. QUEERLET, perhaps the most eminent of living statistical writers, has just pablished a work entitied "Anthropometry; or, Measurements of the Different Human Faculties." This puts the intellect and character into algebraic formulæ.

THE NEW DRAMA of Dumas Als, "Une Visite de Noces," is so indecent that its representation ha La France says of it:- "If our taste and consc are so perverted that we can encourage such performances by our cheers, we are indeed en dence."

AN AMERICAN JEWISH PUBLICATION the production of the most valuable works of Hebrew faith, has been established in New York. THE "HISTORY OF THE NEWSPAPER PRESS OF tain reduced fuc similes of each of the daily jour-nais, and thirty or forty portraits of editors and

papers of that city from 1719 to 1872. THE LONDON Economist, in some sens for an international copyright, says to blame American publishers as "pirates" is wholly beside the an English author has nothing to sell to an Ameri can publisher. The complaints of American autho should open our eyes to the very illogical course we pursue in making the rights of foreign authors in this country depend upon the action of the govern-ment of which they are subjects in conceding copy-right privileges to English authors. Expediency obviously requires that we should encourage authorship as much as English. What we want is good books, and, whether they are of foreign or Engcourage them we should give it irrespective of nationality." This course would not only be most advantageous to ourselves, but the best way to in

nuence the American government and people in favor of doing justice to English authors. LOUIS BLANC, after many years of extle in Eng-tand, returned to Paris to lose much personal property and some valuable manuscripts during the destructive reign of the Commune. He now looks sick and weary, and has declined several overtures to come to the United States as a lecturer, though he

is a master of the English speech and style.

THE LIBRARY Of W. H. Prescott, the historian which was sold at auction last month by his son, went at very low prices, especially the Spanish and Italian books, of which there were many. Professor Lowell and the poet Longfellow bought a large share of these, and the Library of Congress secured about two hundred volumes not in its collection. THE DEDICATION BUSINESS has received a whole-

some check in Germany from the Crown Prince of Prussia, who declined last year the dedication to himself of nine; -two different books. Let every-body do likewise, and have done with an unmeaning and unworthy literary custom.

THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON WILL Write a life of his grandfather, Stephen Higginson, member of the Continental Congress and author of the caustic

letters against John Hancock signed "Lace." THOMAS ROSCOE, who has just died at the age of eighty, was the son of the Roscoe who wrote "Leo the Tenth" and "Lorenzo de Medici." He edited several of the volumes of Bohn's Library, and transand German novensts, which were published under

THE ROYAL INSTITUTION and its founder, Count Rumford, have found a historian in De Beuce Jones, author of the "Life of Faradar," whose book will soon appear from the London press.

PAUL DU CHAILLU has yet another wonderful African book in press, entitled "The Country of the Dwarfs." The scenes are located immediately unmore charming production of Brill, at Savarin, the "Physiologie du Goul." But even the humbler occu-

MR. C. E. SPOONER'S 'Narrow Gauge Railways' is a timely book by a practical engineer, in prepara-AN ENTIRELY new edition of Willmott's "Poets of

the Mineteenth Century" is in the press of Harper & Brothers, with English and American additions by Evert A. Duyckinek.

Mr. WILLIAM J. ROLPE's thirl contribution to Shakspearian criticism will shortly appear in the shape of a carefully annotated edition of "Henry the Eighth."

only dissatisfactory feature of the thing is that at peast fifty per cent of the dishes to be found in any decently voluminous cookery book are as yet strangers to our palate. We should like to board in a nousehold where a guarantee